The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,303.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTIFICATION BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Under Sections II., III., & IV. of the Municipal Loan Bill.

IT is hereby notified, that the undersigned did, on MONDAY, the 2nd August, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 16,000, being the first Monthly Instalment of the 15 Lac Loan, with Interest; and also the sum of Rs. 14,000, being the first Monthly Instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt; and also the sum of Rs. 11,900, being the first Monthly Instalment of the Elphinstone Circle Debt.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 5th August, 1869.

KATTYWAR RACES.—It is hereby notified that the old W. I. Turf Rules will be observed at the next Kattywar Race Meeting.

By order of the Stewards,
G. E. HANCOCK, Honorary Secretary.

August, 1869.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on application on and after the 11th instant, to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Bombay, 7th August, 1869. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—Shareholders in the above Company are hereby required to attend a MEETING to be held on SATURDAY next, the 14th inst, at ½ o'clock P.M., at the Office of the Company in Bombay, Sassoon's Buildings, to consider a scheme to be proposed for the purpose of relieving the shareholders from any future Call, and the Company from its present liabilities, and of providing a capital for the working of the Company.

DALLAS & Co.,
Solicitors for some of the Bombay shareholders of the above Company.

Bombay, 6th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—At a Meeting of Directors, held on the 31st July 1869, it was resolved that in terms of clause 14 of the Articles of Association a CALL of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED PER SHARE is made. Shareholders on the Calcutta Register are to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into the National Bank of India, Limited, at Calcutta, on the 1st day of September next, and Shareholders on the Bombay Register are to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into the same Bank at Bombay on the same day.

The Bank's Receipt should be presented at the Registered Offices in Calcutta and Bombay respectively, with the Share Certificates, for the enfacement thereon, of the payment of the Call.

ROSE & Co.,
Calcutta, 31st July, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company (Limited).

Pursuant to leave this day granted by the Honorable Sir Charles Sargent, NOTICE is hereby given that an APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the Court House on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 10-30 A.M., to appoint Mr. JOHN GREENWOOD, of Bombay, to be Official Liquidator of the above Company in the place and stead of Mr. James Greenwood, the present Official Liquidator thereof.—Dated this 7th day of August, 1869.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company (Limited).

NOTICE.—The GOVERNMENT FOREST RIGHTS in all Mahalkie Nos. of the Cullian Talooka will be submitted to SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Cullian, on MONDAY, the 27th September, 1869, at 2-30 P.M.

The wood to be sold comprises Teak Rafters, &c., and offers inducements to dealers in firewood.

Particulars as to the average amount of Wood, &c., for sale can be had on application at the Collector's Office, Tanna.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Acting Collector.

Tanna Collector's Office, 5th August, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

The undersigned is now prepared to RECEIVE ORDERS for BOOKS from England, and to resume generally the business of the above Firm. A fresh supply of Books, Stationery, &c., is shortly expected. All orders to be addressed

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
Book-sellers, Stationers, &c., Hummum Street.
JANE WOODHALL, Sole Partner.

Bombay, 9th August, 1869.

NEW MUSIC—LATEST OUT.

ABYSSINIAN WALTZES.—Dedicated, by Permission, to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord NAPIER of MAGDALA.

Copies to be had of Messrs. Sou'dy & Co., Bombay, and at the "Deccan Herald" Office, Poona.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHAMOOBAE, widow of the late PANDOORUNG KESSOWJEE, has contracted to SELL her DWELLING-HOUSE with the ground on which it stands, situated in No. 1 Kolbhat Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenues and Sea Customs, No. 22, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 57, containing 20 feet by 57 feet or thereabout, and bounded on the east by the house of Soonder Nillajee and Wiswanath Nillajee, on the west by the stable of Bhaskar Shamjee, on the north by the Kolbhat Lane, and on the south by the house of Bhaskar Shamjee, and situated within the sub-district of Bholeshwar. Whoever has any CLAIM to the said Dwelling-house, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, is required to make the same known to the undersigned, in the General Registry Office, in Town Barracks, Bombay, or Collector of Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, at the end of which time the above sale will be completed without reference of any such claim.

MADHUSUDAN BALCHASHNA, of Tannah.

7th August, 1869.

THE FOLLOWING CATALOGUES OF MESSRS. CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN'S PUBLICATIONS, &c., at every Book Store.

1. CASSELL'S CATALOGUE of EDUCATIONAL WORKS and of STUDENTS' and SCHOLARS' MATERIALS.
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CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN, Belle Sauvage Yard, London; and New York.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 25, Apollo Street.—M. J. & Co. have JUST RECEIVED the following FRESH SUPPLY OF ARTICLES, for which they solicit a fair trial;—

Our direct Consignment of Bass Beer by H. Stone, in Qts. & Pints'
Do. of St. Julien Claret, Finlo.
Do. Fresh Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Do. Best Flavouring and Scented Tea.
Exshaw's Brandy No. 1, Chillingworth's Sherry, bottled by us.
Fresh Biscuit (People's, Mixed and Pearl); China Ginger Preserve; with many other Stores, too long to describe.

MEHRJI, JOHNSTON, & Co.

28th July, 1869.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY,
LANDING AND SHIPPING, LAW, COMMISSION, INDENT, SURVEY, PLANS, ACCOUNTS, CORRESPONDENCE, ENGAGEMENT OF HOUSES, EMPLOYMENTS, SCHEDULE OF INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, GENERAL BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, MERCHANDISE, &c., &c.

N. B.—Orders attended to promptly.

Sufficient security furnished.
Terms exceedingly moderate.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Osborn's Stores of the highest quality.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,		New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,		Manilla,
Madras,	New York,		New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all SILI Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latoue or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule,	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Lagville, Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule,	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule,	„ 18 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, Red capsule	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc, White capsule,	„ 13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	„ 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0 Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„	„ 32 0 „ 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes { Silver Foil	„	„ 27 0 „ 14

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32 „ 17
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34 „ —
„ Braunberger	„ 25 „ —
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42 „ —
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34 „ —
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26 „ —
„ „ Hochheimer	„ 23 „ —

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amontillado, very choice, full flavoured, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	

SPIRITS.
The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality Do.	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality Do.	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish Do.	„ 23
„ Scotch Do.	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) Do.	„ 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £35 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE—
Green Seal, Quarts, in 1 doz. cases, Rs. 42 per doz.
Pints „ 24 „
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.

Grand Vin Royal, very dry,	1 doz. quarts	.....	Rs. 38
Do. do.	2 „	pints.....	„ 40
Monopole	1 „	quarts	„ 42
	2 „	pints.....	„ 44

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8 „
The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—
Guinness's Dublin Stout, bottled by Machen, in cases containing 6 dozen Pints, prime quality...Rs. 3½ per doz.
Sherry; finest Pale, in case of 3 doz. ..... „ 26 „
Brandy, fine Cognac, in case of 1 doz. ..... „ 24 „
Champagne, Giesler's finest, in case of 3 doz. ..... „ 40 „
Hock, fine Sparkling, in case of 1 doz. ..... „ 22 „
Claret, fine Poutet Canet, in case of 3 doz. ..... „ 24 „
Do. Good St. Julien Medoc, in case of 3 doz. ..... „ 10 „
G. F. PIM & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—
Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-3 per dozen... ... ... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass' Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen ..
Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.
Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz.
Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN," "JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND "LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.

MANZANILLA and ⟋A⟍ SHERRY.

BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Also,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N.B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.
SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xeres; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C		Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	½		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicious, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle | 45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	28 0
30 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	25 0
*32 0	(Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35 0
*42 0	(Silver Neck, with * (star),—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	(Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry...	38 0
*43 0	(Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	(Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvées as above, but not to be had of Travellers and Residents. RE Wine	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage	1869	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal	ditto 1862	20 0
23 4	Geisenheim	ditto 1862	21 0
25 3	Ostrich	ditto 1862	22 0
25 0	Nierstein	ditto 1862	26 0
30 0	Scharlachberg	ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage	1862	23 0
28 0	Scharzberg	ditto 1862	27 0
23 0	Winningen	ditto 1862	20 0
38 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated		24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beychevelle	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: (this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.		18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped		20 0
	Hollands Gin		
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch		18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish		20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters		17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum		20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine		17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy		18 0
22 0	Vermouth		19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curagoa	39 0
Maraschino de Zara	39 0
Noyeau	39 0
Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chatreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 0
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 0
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz.
PORT—34s. 38s. and 40s.	„
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	„
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	„
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	„
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s.	„
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 18s. 48s. and 90s.	„
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.	„
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s.	„

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.
London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.
N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S SHERRIES.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Sherries shipped by the above well known firm—

Amontillado—blue seal, a pale dry delicate Wine, at	Rs. 32 per doz.	
Ditto brown seal, a pale dry soft Wine, at	„ 28	„

YOUNG & Co.,
5, Borah Bazaar Street. Sole Agents, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the views practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness thro

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET strong and active.

CALCUTTA.—3RD AUGUST, 1869.

Government Securities—A good amount of 4 per cents were bought up, to-day, at Rs. 94-8 or 5-8 discount, and small amounts at Rs. 94-10 and 94-12, or 5-6 and 5-4 discount. 5 per cents, of 1856-57, sold at Rs. 109-4. In 5½ per cents, it was rumoured that a large amount was placed at Rs. 113-12 and 113-14.

The sales and purchases of shares, reported to-day, were as follow :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,575.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 138.
Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 29.
Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 315, 310, 305, and a considerable number at Rs. 300, then again at Rs. 305, and closing at Rs. 310.
Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares at Rs. 52.
Assam Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 150.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS FREIGHT REPORT.

MADRAS, 31st July, 1869.

To London—Cotton	£2-12-6 to £2-15 firm.
Skins	£3 to £3-5.
Indigo	£2-15 to £3.
Coir	None offering.
Coffee	£2-10. Very little offering.
Redwood	£1-15.
Myrabolams	£1 to £1-5 (pockets)
Jaggery—Sugar	£1-5 Nominal.
To Liverpool—Cotton	£2-10 to £2-15.
Jaggery—Sugar	Not offering.
Coasting employment	Nothing doing.

W. F. SHAW, Ship and Freight Broker.

MILITARY.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General the Honourable A. H. Gordon, C. B., Commanding P. D. A.

Poona, 4th August, 1869.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

Lieutenant Adams, 1-2nd (Queen's) from 1st August to 1st September 1869, both days inclusive, on privilege leave.

Lieutenant Martin, 24th Regiment N. I., from 4th to 13th August, on station leave.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 6th August, 1869.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 744, 5th July 1862 ! Clause, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the telegraphic messages reporting the appearance of cholera at or in the vicinity of military cantonments, are to be addressed to the Quarter Master General as well as the Adjutant General. Both messages are to be forwarded at the same time so as to save a double charge by the Telegraph Department.

The undermentioned officers and men are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard :—

1st Battalion 2nd Foot.

Lieutenant H. W. Trench.
Ensign A. C. Armstrong.
Ensign W. Montgomery.

1st Battalion 8th Foot.

Lieutenant G. W. Sawyer.
Ensign W. G. W. Macfey.
Lance Corporal Birch.
Private T. W. Beach.
Private J. McMarrus.

1st Battalion 23rd Foot.

Lieutenant H. J. Knox.

59th Foot.

Lieutenant E. Gunter.
Ensign M. James.

The services of No. 6, Sergeant James Sawyer, 1st Battalion 23rd Foot, are placed at the disposal of the President, Committee of Management, House of Correction, Bombay, for employment as a Warder.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 28th July 1869.

In continuation of G. O. C. C. dated 30th June 1869, para. 10, the following Committee has been appointed on the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition to be held at Agra in January next :—

President.

The Brigadier General Commanding Agra Brigade.

Members.

Officers Commanding Regiments of British and Native Cavalry and Infantry and Batteries of Royal Artillery in the Agra Brigade.

Secretary.

The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department.

Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Clarkson, Bengal Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to confirmation by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief :—

77th Foot.—Lieutenant Henry Jervis White to be Instructor of Musketry. Dated 17th May 1869.

Major A. H. B. Bruce, of the Staff Corps, lately employed in the Barrack Department, is appointed to do general duty at Meerut.

Major R. C. H. Forbes, Staff Corps, is directed to do general duty at Delhi.

With the sanction of Government, Ensign H. R. Gall, 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, a probationer for the Staff Corps, and 2nd Squadron Subaltern 9th Bengal Cavalry, is at his own request permitted to revert to regimental duty.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 5th instant :—

Lieutenant A. T. Wintle, Royal Horse Artillery.
Lieutenant H. H. Harding, Royal Artillery.
Captain D. S. Warren, 1st Battalion, 14th Foot.
Ensign H. H. Sweetenham, 38th Foot.
Lance Corporal E. Power, 36th Foot.
Captain A. O. Tabuteau, 93rd Foot.
Ensign W. B. T. Sherwill, 104th Foot.
Ensign C. A. R. Sage, 104th Foot.
Lieutenant A. Hoyes, 109th Foot.
Ensign R. Gordon, 109th Foot.
Ensign F. F. R. Burgess, 109th Foot.
Private G. Cope, 109th Foot.
Lieutenant J. Fraser, General List, Infantry.
Assistant Surgeon A. G. Grant, M. B., Indian Medical Service.
Assistant Surgeon W. Jackson, Indian Medical Service.
Rev. A. Robison, M. A.
Apothecary T. Lyons, Sub-Medical Dept.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers having on their recent promotion been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified :—

6th Foot—Captain W. S. S. Lowndes, 2nd Battalion.
6th Foot—Lieutenant H. D. Thomas, 2nd Battalion.
7th Foot—Lieutenant H. M. Barton, 1st Battalion.
60th Foot.—Major R. J. E. Robertson, 1st Battalion.
60th Foot—Captain E. H. Ward, 1st Battalion.
60th Foot—Lieutenant F. G. Doyle, 3rd Battalion.
60th Foot—Lieutenant E. H. Thurlow, 3rd Battalion.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is notified that the undermentioned Officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiments specified opposite to their names, provided the State is put to no expense by the arrangement :—

24th Foot—Lieutenant W. E. Mostyn, 1st Battalion.
24th Foot—Lieutenant J. J. H. Harvey, 2nd Battalion.
60th Foot.—Lieutenant J. H. Croft, 2nd Battalion.
60th Foot—Lieutenant O. G. Parker, 4th Battalion.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

5th Lancers.—Captain F. Sedley, to Simla, on private affairs, from the 25th June to the 15th October.

[This cancels the leave granted to him in G. O. C. C. 9th June 1869, p. 231.]

Lieutenant H. Akerman, to remain at Simla, from the 14th July to the 13th August, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

7th Hussars.—Quartermaster W. Hodgkinson, to Dhurmsala, from the 29th September to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Royal Artillery.—Captain and Brevet Major E. Harrison (C Battery, 19th Brigade,) to remain in England, from the 3rd September, till promotion to Lieutenant Colonel, on private affairs, in extension.

Lieutenant G. Crosthwaite, (Instructor of Gunnery 19th Brigade,) to Murree, from the 15th August to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

3rd Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Quartermaster A. Berry, to Calcutta, from the 23rd July to the 23rd August, to appear before a medical board.

26th Foot.—Captain J. D. Atkinson, to remain at Murree, from the 16th August to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

60th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Captain M. W. O'Rorke, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

79th Foot.—Surgeon A. K. Drysdale, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

104th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon R. N. McPherson, to Calcutta, from the 1st August to the 1st September, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

[This cancels the leave granted to him in G. O. C. C. 22nd July 1869, p. 314.]

108th Foot.—Quartermaster T. Hughes, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

14th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant R. Eardley-Wilmot, (Adjutant,) to Mussoorie, and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 19th July to the 15th October, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

31st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. C. Farwell, (Quarter-master,) from the 31st May to the 15th October, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette N.W. Provinces*, August 4.)

Mr. F. C. Goldney, Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Benares, is transferred in the same capacity to Bareilly.

Two months' leave is granted to Mr. James Kennedy, Settlement Officer, Farruckabad, with effect from the date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. William Henry Smith, Settlement Officer at Allygurh, in extension of the leave for one month granted to him in Notification dated 6th April.

Two months' leave of absence on medical certificate is granted to Mr. Brand Sapte, C. S., Officiating Commissioner of Rohilkund, with effect from the 1st August, or subsequent date.

Two months' and three days' leave of absence is granted to Mr. Melville William Sandys, Magistrate and Collector of Banda, with effect from 27th July or subsequent date.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Charles Paget Carmichael, Magistrate and Collector of Badaon, with effect from the 25th June, or subsequent date.

Mr. David Craigie Haikett is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Budaon during the absence on leave of Mr. Carmichael, or until further orders.

Mr. Yeatman, Officiating District Superintendent of Police at Allahabad, has passed the requisite examination in the Police Department.

The Reverend Maurice William Hime, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is appointed to be Chaplain of Jhansie, with effect from the date on which he joined that station.

Assistant Surgeon Hopatio David Steel Compigné, M.D. is placed in charge of the Jail at Beaur.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, July 29.)

Captain E. C. Garstin, S. C., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Division, Baree Doab Canal.

Lieutenant M. S. Bell, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, from the 1st Division, Baree Doab Canal, to the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal.

Mr. W. Quarry, Assistant Engineer, Special Works Division, Baree Doab Canal, will officiate as Executive Engineer, during the absence of Lieutenant E. H Palmer.

Mr. H. McAthinson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, joined the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals, on the forenoon of the 12th instant.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE OFFICIATING CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. L. Neill, C. S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, is transferred from Nagpore to Chanda, as a temporary arrangement.

Lieutenant E. A. Pemberton, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. Drysdale, or until further orders.

In consequence of the return from leave to Europe of Lieutenant Burrowes, the following arrangements in the Police are made, with effect from the 22nd July 1869 :—

Lieutenant R. W. E. Burrowes, District Superintendent 5th Class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 4th Class.

Lieutenant O. M. Bradshaw will revert to his substantive appointment of District Superintendent, 5th Class.

One month's leave of absence on medical certificate is granted to Mr. T. L. Crawley, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Sumbulpore, in extension of the leave allowed to him in Notification No. 5, dated 5th January 1869.

Lieutenant W. L. Noverre, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, vice Lieutenant Pemberton appointed to officiate as Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—4TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 13s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolams & Coir bdls	£0 16s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Dominion	Nacoda	Shahad, July 17.
	Persia	Gardner	Jeddah, July 11.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Grand Duchess	Calvert	Callao.
	Marietta	Evans	Callao.
	Annie Fleming	Garrick	Java.
	Comoria (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrechee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Celestial Empire, Purdon, to Singapore via Tuticorin.
Ship Ralston, Anderson, to Mauritius.
Ship Mogul, Blyth, to Rangoon.
Ship Dorothy, Fraser, to Liverpool.
Ship Nagpore, Trevelick, to Bassein.
Ship Richard Cobden, Berry, to Liverpool.
Ship Lydia Schofield, Schofield, to Galle.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Steamer Rangoon, to Aden & Suez.
Steamer Asia, to Malabar Coast, &c.
Steamer Mahratta, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 2	India (s)	Baxter	Singapore, July 14.
3	Clan Alpine (s)	Huthchison	Hongkong, July 20.
	Attacan (s)	Barrow	Port Blair, July 30.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 2	Armada	——	——	——
	Talavera	——	——	——
3	Candia (s)	——	——	——
	Chinsurah	——	——	——
	Alexandra	——	——	——
	Coringa	——	——	——
	Coesipore	——	——	——

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 1	Ethiopia, (s)	McCallum	Bombay.
2	York	Abernethy	London.
	Elizabeth Graham	Briggs	Sunderland.

DEPARTURES.

July 31	Mary Scott	Wilson	Gopaulpore.
Aug. 2	Muscat Merchant		Covelong.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

AINSLIE—August 1st, at Bankipore, the wife of W. Ainslie, Esq., C.S., of a son.

STEWART—August 3rd, the wife of Captain W. J. Stewart, Survey Department at Barrackpore, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

McCONAGHEY—July 30th, at Mynpoorie, the wife of M. A. McConaghey, C. S., of a son.

PITCHER—July 26th, at Lucknow the wife of Duncan Pitcher, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

WALKER—July 24th, at Dinapore, Minnie Grace, the infant daughter of Captain T. N. Walker, 32nd Pioneers, aged 6 months.

WALKER—July 27th, at Dinapore, Charlotte Lizzie, daughter of Captain T. N. Walker, 32nd Pioneers, aged 4 years.

HERBERT—July 31st, at Allahabad, of cholera, Emma Indiana Herbert, aged 30 years 9 months 9 days, and after an illness of two days.

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, and also by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, a re-print of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Rs. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, August, 1869.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1869.

THE House of Commons debate on Central Asia will please nobody but the optimists and sentimentalists. That, as our London correspondent affirms, it was "inconclusive" is a defect inherent in the subject, and in the general character of all speculative debates. The Duke of Argyll has publicly admitted, what everybody knew, that statesmen dare not freely open their minds, and thus while Mr. Eastwick and Sir Charles Wingfield, with no responsibilities, are free to state their "views," and advocate their pet theories, the tongues of Mr. Grant Duff and Mr. Gladstone were tied by the laws of discretion. Ministers are bound not to state all they think and know unless such plain-speaking is for the public good; but they are also bound not to speak what they do not think. As proof that there must have been reticence on the present occasion—if, indeed, proof were needed—we have only to note that Mr. Grant Duff, in promising to produce the official papers, guarded himself by notifying that some would be only excerpts and not complete documents. Depend upon it the effective information or opinion which guides the Government lies in the passages that are to be suppressed. We do not complain of that, because responsible Ministers must be left to judge of what may be published and what withheld; and because the public have no right to possess essential secrets unless there is adequate ground for believing that the Government is playing false. The other complaint that the Government repudiates, the binding character of its policy towards Afghanistan, is much more serious. It reminds us of Lord Stanley's declaration that he meant nothing when he signed the document which "guarantees" the neutrality of Luxembourg. We cannot but agree with continental English critics who hold that such conduct is reprehensible and wanting in equity. Mr. Grant Duff says that we should have acted just the same had the Russians been at Orenburg instead of Samarcand: a statement equivalent to saying that the physical and political movement of the world exercises no influence on the policy of the British and Indian Government! Nobody can believe a proposition which takes no account of the history of at least the last thirty years. Why are we so susceptible touching the occupation of Herat? How came it that we ever had an Afghan policy to devise and direct? It might as well be said that the operations of Russia have exerted no influence on our dealings with Persia, or that the issue of the Crimean war did not in any way affect the subsequent conduct of Russia. But it is notorious that the energies of Russia immediately after the peace of 1856 were directed to the subjugation of the Caucasus and the conquest of the valley of the Jaxartes. Russia turned to these regions and there took her *revanche* for her defeat in the Crimea. She thereby brought to bear new elements of power upon the large Eastern Question which includes the future of both European, Asiatic, and African Turkey, and in no slight degree the position of England in the East. Yet we are told that these immense changes in the political and military relationships of Asian powers have exercised no influence on our own policy! It is as wonderful as it is trite what extraordinary assertions public men ask us to believe.

In this very debate there is not the slightest mention of what constitutes the essence of the matter as it affects Imperial England—the great Eastern Question. Russian advances in Central Asia were discussed as if they concerned India alone, and nobody thought fit to utter a word on their bearing upon the future of Turkey. This was no doubt, not an oversight, but the result of deliberate resolve, and it shows how little reality there is in debates like that which afforded Mr. Grant Duff an opportunity of coming out as a military critic. Whether Russia can or cannot invade India is a matter of small moment compared with the diversion which, in the event of a great European war, her position would enable her to effect. This consideration, alone, which has not been overlooked by English statesmen, and still less by English soldiers, is sufficient to prove that our policy everywhere in Asia, west of the Indus, has been influenced by the operations of Russia east of the Caspian. To deny this is equivalent to an assertion that had the world remained as it was in 1788 we should have all acted as we are acting now.

Mr. Grant Duff's military speculations are not worth the paper on which they are printed. Upon his mind the military history of ages produces absolutely no effect. He does not appear to have even an elementary notion of what is and what is not a military position, using the phrase in a large sense. He does not appear to see that the mere existence of Russian troops in outposts remote from each other and remote from support is one of the best proofs of the strength of Russia in Central Asia which he could possibly adduce. What sustains them on the Upper Jaxartes? A dread of Russian power which lies, even if remotely, behind them. What sustains them in Samarcand? Its excellence as a position, and the same dread. Mr. Grant Duff thinks it likely that the Russians will fall back on Khojend, but he judiciously abstained from stating reasons for his belief. We see no ground for supposing that Russia will relax her grasp upon the gates which give her a passage into the valley of the Oxus, and a command of the whole region between that river and the front of advance. The country between Khojend and Samarcand is difficult, but surely it is less difficult to keep open the line of communication than it was to create it, especially as the pass in the mountains north of Samarcand is guarded by a fort. The comparison he instituted between the position of Russia in Central Asia and an imaginary power having small posts in Clermont, Augsburg, and Zurich might have been effective if there had been any similarity between Europe and the people of Europe, and Central Asia and the people of that region; but as there is none whatever, the illustration is worthless and meaningless. Three widely separated outposts on the prairies of Western America, though far from presenting any analogy, would have been nearer the mark. The strength of these outposts lies in the power of Russia behind them and in the moral ascendancy gained by the small but gallant armies which have been thrown so far forward. The formidable looking series of distances which Russian armies would have to march in order to reach India would be an effective argument, if anybody pretended that Russia is about to attempt an invasion. But as that is not the question, the parade of long marches is a fruitless display of geographical learning. The bold declaration that the idea of the invasion of British India by Russia is "preposterous" merely demonstrates a temerity in assertion for which Mr. Grant Duff is remarkable. Any cadet, familiar with military history, could show how it flies in the face of recorded experience. Even Mr. Grant Duff admits that an Alexander the Great might do it, but by putting Charles XII. on a level with the Macedonian conqueror, Mr. Grant Duff betrays an imperfect conception of the kind of man who could achieve the exploit. The question is not whether an immediate invasion of India by Russia is or is not practicable, but whether it will not become so when Russian designs are completely carried out. Only a rash man would say that in the circumstances sketched by Mr. Grant Duff the idea of, invasion would then be preposterous. Nothing judging from Russian policy and temper, would then be wanting except opportunity. All, however, we contend for is that Russian progress should not be pooh-poohed as a thing of no moment, something "pitiful" in short; that its influence on the future of India and its bearing on the destinies of Turkey in three continents should be recognized and weighed; and that we should not act and write as if the millenium were close at hand. We have never expressed any alarm at Russian progress, but we have felt alarm at the attempts of some to sneer at it and underrate it, and call it a phantom, because that shows a softening of the political brain. The alarming symptom is the sentimental tendency of modern politicians, a tendency observable throughout this debate. Our only trust is that, on an emergency, the realistic statesmen, backed by the nation, would overpower the sentimental adorers of the namby-pamby in politics. As we are, apparently, far from an emergency, the sentimentalists will do a minimum of damage and every available penny may be spent on Indian works. At the same time let us hope that some will keep due watch from the mast-head, and that facts not fancies may guide our course.

THE case of the Prince of Nepal is stated to have been remanded for completion of evidence.

MR. WALTER HECTOR MASKELL of the Middle Temple has been admitted and enrolled as an advocate of the Madras High Court.

THE death is announced at Jaulna, on the 24th July, of Captain Henry Teed, 2nd in command 1st Infantry, Regiment Hyderabad Contingent.

OUR Afghanistan correspondent gives an interesting account of the expulsion of Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan from Cabul. To that Sirdar the present Ameer owed much of his success a year ago, when Mahomed Azim Khan was overthrown. It was he who took Cabul and the Balla Hissar, and proclaimed Shere Ali to be Ameer. Lately, as our readers are aware, he suffered, like many other Sirdars, the loss of his jageer, and was offered a money allowance by way of compensation. Since then he has been discontented, and it seems that lately he entered into some kind of intrigue intended to damage the Ameer. It is on this he has been banished. He was sent off under a guard to British territory, but we learn from the "Friend of India" that he has "managed to escape and is now in hiding in the country between Cabul and Koorum. His brothers have arrived at Kohat, and will be kept under surveillance in Lahore."

THE 58th Regiment, with the exception of a small detachment to be left to garrison the fort, has been ordered to move from Allahabad to Etawah at once. Captain Gregson has gone to the latter station to provide accommodation.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A COMMITTEE, we are told, is about to be named, with Major-General Young as president, to visit Dehra and report whether there is convenient ground available at that station for the lines of a regiment of British cavalry should the Government consider it desirable to place one there.—*Pioneer.*

"AMOO JAN," commonly called *Nawab Amoo Jan*, a person who has rendered himself notorious in connection with the state of Ulwar, has just died. He had been for some years prohibited by the Government from entering Ulwar, but the prohibition was of late years unnecessary, as he suffered severely from leprosy. Few persons are aware of the mysterious link which bound the deceased to the Rajah of Ulwar. Certain it is, however, that *Amoo Jan's* anxiety to get to Ulwar when he pleased, was not greater than the young Chief's desire to have him there as often and for as long a time as possible.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE metal images recently dug up in the fortress of Gwalior were made over to Maharajah Scindhia on the application of the Gwalior vakeel, but His Highness has generously returned them to the Political Agent, on learning that the Government wished to preserve them. As these bronze Budhistic images are apparently of great antiquity, and consequently of interest to archæological science, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to present them to the Indian Museum, where they are to be deposited.

THE Soonee Mussulmans of Calcutta have broken through an old custom. They lately buried the body of Moulvie Khader Hossein, 2nd Arabic Professor of the Calcutta Madrissa, in a wooden coffin, not, as usual, in a mere sheet that dust may at once return to dust. Some five hundred Moulvies were present.—*Friend of India.*

THE reduced rate of book and pattern postage between England and India has been in force since the first of last month as regards packets posted in England for India, and we may expect every day to see the announcement of a corresponding boon extended to packets posted in India for the United Kingdom.—*Pioneer.*

WE hear from Lucknow that it is probable Mr. Charles Currie will officiate for Colonel Barrow, C. B., as Financial Commissioner of Oudh, should the latter avail himself of privilege leave as he intends at present. Major MacAndrew would in that case officiate as Commissioner, and Mr. Quinton as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner. The changes, if any, which will take place consequent on Sir George Couper's leave are not yet known, but it is generally understood that Mr Currie will carry on the current duties of the office during the two months during which the Judicial Commissioner will be absent.—*Pioneer.*

ORDERS have been issued directing that whenever cholera assumes an epidemic form in the bazaars of military cantonments, a temporary hospital is to be erected in the outskirts of the cantonments, where, as far as possible, all cases among natives are to be treated—the necessary establishment being entertained for the purpose, and kept up as long as the epidemic lasts.—*Pioneer.*

IT is not often that the "Saturday Review" practises penny-a-lining. We find, however, the following in a recent article on the "Smithfield Poisoning:"—"In the glimmering of the summer dawn, when the earliest voice of half-awakened birds is heard, the last act of that horrible tragedy was completed, and the sun, as he climbed the heavens, looked down into a still and silent house."—*Pioneer.*

WE hear that a Mr. John Knott, who was private secretary to the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, soon after his quarrel with Rajah Prosunno Narain Deb and Colonel Mackenzie, has instituted proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench for the recovery from the Nawab of a sum of ten lakhs of rupees.—*Englishman.*

MR. FORSYTH, the Commissioner of Jullundhur, has, we believe, had a most healthy influence on the recent negociations between the English and the Russian Governments. He will see the principal Russian officials in Petersburg, and return to India by way of Russia. During his former visit to Europe he was present at the great fair of Nijni Novogorod. The commercial question is one on which all are agreed, whatever may be their political views as to the Eastern or Central Asian question.—*Friend of India.*

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 16TH JULY.

THE committee appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into the cause of the excess of the cost of the Abyssinian war over the estimates presented to Parliament has held two or three sittings. As yet it is manifestly impossible to even guess what will be the result of the enquiry, but the authors of the investigation wish to ascertain in the first place whether the Conservative Government did not enter upon the war, knowing that the estimates of its expenditure which were presented to the House of Commons were much lower than could reasonably be expected to be necessary, and in the second place, whether unnecessary expenditure was not incurred in the preparation of the expedition either through a misplaced economy at the outset or through a want of proper system and energetic organization. Mr. Seely, the celebrated discoverer and exposer of Admiralty waste, has evidently a suspicion that much waste was incurred by a want of proper organization of the Transport Train, as his printed enquiries showed. It is extremely doubtful whether the second portion of the enquiry will be entered upon at all this year as the committee must adjourn at the close of the parliamentary session and will not reassemble until next February. Till the committee reports it would naturally be both impolitic and unjust to offer any comments upon what its decision should be. Suffice to say that it is well known that every attempt will be made to acquire full information, and to sift all evidence which can be obtained bearing upon the subject.

The scheme for the organization of the department of control, which has been the cause of so much contest between antagonistic portions of the official world, has for some time been under the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Treasury, and has lately been passed and approved by him and his department, although it is rumoured that it will emerge from Whitehall shorn of some of its fair proportions. The civilian jealousy of a military control of finance has found representatives among the Lords of the Treasury, and it has been decided that although the Control Department is to be the concentrated department to superintend all the supplies of the army, it is to be controlled in financial matters by another non-military department, which is to be responsible for all expenditure. This may be a plan suited in peace to flatter the ignorant democracy of the country, but how could it work in time of war. Either the commander-in-chief of an army in the field must be solely responsible for all the financial arrangements of his force, or he must be powerless. It would be palpably absurd to suppose that a commander's operations should be suddenly checked in the middle of a campaign by the refusal of some non-military commissioner of finance to allow him to hire transport or to bribe a spy. William III. and the Duke of Marlborough were sufficiently trammeled with commissioners appointed to survey their operations to let us imagine what would be the result if a despotic financier were placed by the side of a commander-in-chief and enabled at any moment to cut off his supplies and force him to suspend his action. Yet such must be the result if the commander-in-chief is only allowed to control his own financial operations through some department of his staff, either as in foreign armies through the interdance or as was proposed for our service by means of the Department of Control.

In the meantime the Treasury are turning their attention to another subject of not less importance. The system of promotion in the army by purchase has many inveterate opponents among the Liberal party in the House of Commons, and the Government is actually contemplating some scheme by which purchase, if not abolished, may be greatly diminished. The scheme is of course quite in embryo, and it will be no more developed in all probability during this session, but will be seriously considered during the winter. As yet it is impossible to say what the cost of abolishing purchase would be, as compensation would have to be given to officers for all that they have paid, not only for regulation but for over-regulation prices, and the sum requisite to do so is variously estimated from £7,000,000 to £20,000,000. This sum would probably, even if paid by the State, be entirely thrown away, as if purchase were abolished to-morrow it would probably spring up next day in some other shape. What rules or regulations could prevent Colonel Jones selling a horse to Major Smith for £4,000 on the hidden understanding that by retiring from the service he had no further use for it? It would appear much more practicable to abolish purchase above the rank of captain, allowing it to continue as far as that rank, and to make future promotion to the upper ranks by selection. This would prevent any purchase in the higher grades, as none could tell who would be his successor, and no arrangements could be made. And probably the over regulation paid for troops and companies would be much diminished, as it would not be worth while to pay so much for promotion to the rank of captain when there could be no assurance of further promotion. Although this question of the Control of Military Finance is still unsolved, the department for the Control of the Supply and Transport Departments of the army has been sanctioned by the Treasury, and in a few days we may expect the warrant for the formation of that department issued with the Queen's approval. The jealousy of military control of finance is so great, that it is all but settled that there shall be a parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War, who shall superintend the Control, the Supply, and Transport Departments, and be responsible for their operations, while at the same time he will move the estimates in the House of Commons. It is very probable that this post will be bestowed upon Captain Vivian, the present War Lord of the Treasury. At the same time it may be expected that the audit of all military accounts will be transferred from the War Office and will be performed by a separate audit office to be established at Somerset House. The committee of which Lord Northbrook is president, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Anderson, and Sir E. Lugard, members, which has had several sittings to consider the organization of the War Office, is not to meet again till after the recess, when the whole subject of the reorganization of the military departments and various other questions of military reform will be vigorously taken in hand by Mr. Cardwell.

The experiments conducted at Dartmoor to decide between the claims of segment, shrapnell, and common shell have come to a conclusion. The committee will probably report in favour of the segment shell, and it is not unlikely that as a rider to the report will be attached a condemnation of the 9 pounder Horse Artillery rifled gun. The committee appointed to decide upon the equipment of field artillery in India has made a preliminary report, in which it expresses itself satisfied with the experimental gun, a 12-pounder bronze muzzle-loading gun, and it is extremely probable that in time this will become the universal gun of the service.

Captain Fawcett, 33rd Regiment, has been appointed Brigade-Major at Devonport.

Mr. O'Dowd, who for several years has been the able assistant editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, is about to be appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General in place of Mr. Romaine, who has been transferred to be Secretary to the Admiralty.

The heat has been so great in England this week that three men have died from the effects of the field-day last Monday at Aldershott.

AFGHANISTAN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

10th July.—It was given out last week that Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan had fled to Kohistan. The impression was general at Cabul, and even the Ameer was informed to that effect. But it turned out that the Sirdar had actually hidden himself in the house of a Reka in the Chandool Bazaar, and it was only this day that the Ameer was informed of the fact by his spies. Accordingly he sent Sirdar Mahomed Yahya Khan and Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan to soothe Mahomed Ismail Khan, and to advise him to leave the course which he had adopted. Their admonitions had so much effect that the Sirdar, for the first time, attended the durbar to-day; although it is still doubtful whether he has been so much influenced as to make his attendance a regular one.

11th July.—From the day Sirdar Mahomed Hoosain Khan, brother of Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, was entrusted with the civil powers, justice has not been administered to the people. Bribery has crept in to such a degree that suitors do not obtain a hearing at all when the opposite party sufficiently fills up the pocket of the subordinate officials, who either return the petition on account of some supposed discrepancy or would not forward it at all to the Governor for investigation and orders. No direct representations can be made to the Ameer, as they have been strictly prohibited. The Ameer having been informed this day that Abdool Hameed, a merchant at Peshawur, was in possession of Rs. 40,000, the property of Bebee Murwareed, desired Sirdar Mahomed Shareef Khan to send his Matawid to Peshawur to ask the merchant to pay the money. As there was no doubt as to Abdool Hameed's being in possession of Murwareed's money, Sirdar Mahomed Shareef Khan immediately despatched his men to Peshawur.

12th July.—The Ameer has opened a karkhana or manufactory at Cabul for the preparation of muskets, the casting of guns, and the manufacture of swords and other arms, &c. There are good manufacturers at Cabul itself. More have been invited from Balkh; and blacksmiths it is proposed to invite from Peshawur. A communication was received from General Daood Khan from the Mazari Shareef station this day by the Ameer, informing him that he had succeeded in inflicting heavy punishments on the Hazara Hill tribes, who always used to disturb the public peace. The General has taken a number of the Mullicks and Khyles of the hill tribes in chains with him to the Mazari Shareef, and proposes to keep them in close confinement at Tukhtapool. Much dread has been spread in Turkistan by the arrival of the forces under General Daood Khan, who takes every precaution to inflict deserved punishment on all the turbulent chiefs who have been hitherto a source of trouble in that province.

13th July.—A communication was this day received by the Ameer from Jellalabad, informing him that the military stores despatched from Peshawur for Cabul had reached the first-named station in perfect safety, but that for the want of conveyance they were detained there. The difficulty was for the camels, a sufficient number of which could not be procured. The Ameer hereupon ordered purwanahs to be written to Sooltan Ahmud Khan of Lallpoora and Arsalla Khan Jehurkhyle to provide as great a number of camels and mules as the Governor of Jellalabad should require for the conveyance of military stores, and wrote stringent letters to Meer Ahmud Khan not to detain the ammunition longer at Jellalabad. Letters from Turkistan received by merchants at Cabul contain accounts of the preparations the Russian authorities at Samarkand are making to bridge the Hamoon or Amoo river. It is stated that a pucca bridge will be constructed across the river, and that for this purpose immense materials are being collected in the neighbouring stations of Amoo. The engineers are busily engaged in carrying out the schemes, and as enormous (Russian-made) materials have duly arrived from Volga and Orenburgh at various localities adjoining the main stream, nothing is wanting for the commencement of the great work at once.

14th July.—The enlistment of new troops, chiefly from the Kohistan territory, still continues. Men who come down from Turkistan are enlisted every day, and supplied with arms from the Toshakh

EXTRAORDINARY SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION!

The following remarkable case of spontaneous combustion is translated from the *Moofeed-ool-awam* (published at Futtehgurh) of July 29th—"The editor has heard of the following occurrence which took place within the last eight or ten days in the district of Shahjehanpore:—A man of the Thakoor caste, of the village of Burwa, near Jalalpoor, having died, his widow wished to be suttee with him. Her intention was frustrated by the police; but when the corpse was placed on the funeral-pile and the fire lighted, the fire of love which burnt within the woman spontaneously burst forth from her body in flame, and in a moment's time she attained the consummation of her desire. At present we cannot vouch for the entire correctness of this news, but next week, if we succeed in obtaining fuller information, we will publish the details."

MANDALAY.

The news from Mandalay is still satisfactory The new Court had not been opened when the last mail left, for Major Sladen was about to take sick leave and Captain Strover, his successor, had not arrived. Major Sladen's report on the Momein expedition has been sent to Government, with an elaborate review of the question of routes to Western China by General Fytche. We trust the Government of India will publish both in this country, with its "resolution" on the subject. The question is almost purely commercial and, after Captain Bowers' report, there is no need to wait for the action of the Secretary of State. If Major Sladen is able to return to his duties soon, next cold season ought not to be lost.—*Friend of India.*

SIMLA.

The prospect of the Governor General spending next hot season in any other hill station than Simla, is very remote indeed. Unless, like Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning, His Excellency is to leave the Government behind him, no station except Simla offers sufficient accommodation for the large official establishments. Arrangements have been made for the construction of a large room at Peterhoff for the Viceroy's entertainments; and Mr. Strachey, we believe, has bought Sir William Mansfield's house on Jako. Surely the Government of India will now insist on Simla cleansing itself, and, if necessary, will see that the water supply is at least equal to that of ordinary stations on the plains. The Municipality has doubtless made some improvements during the last few years, but till the sanitary system is self-acting, and the water supply is satisfactory, the mortality of Simla will go on at an increasing ratio.—*Friend of India.*

THE CHANDA COALFIELD.

Since the last news of the Chanda Coalfield was published, borings have been made, says the *Pioneer*, at different spots with good success. A seam of coal, 101 feet below the surface, was reached at a boring within two miles of the town of Chanda itself. But about twelve miles from Chanda, near Googoos, an unusually large bed of coal has been discovered at a depth of eighty-eight feet six inches. This deposit contains a thickness of twenty-eight feet in workable condition. Mr. Fryar, the mining geologist deputed by the Geological Survey, reports that the comparatively small depth at which this thick coal-bed is found, at a comparatively great distance from the spot where it crops up to the surface, shews that it is in a nearly horizontal position, "a circumstance which not only adds to the facility of working the coal, but shows that the bed is within easy depth in all parts of the field." This Googoos coalfield is separated from the main Chanda bed by a tongue of talcheen rocks. By itself, however, it fills two square miles on the British side of the Wurdah river, and is estimated to contain *at least* eighteen millions of tons.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION TO MILITARY STATIONS.

Last year the Government of India approved generally of the principle of connecting the chief military stations and commercial cities in India by branch lines with the main wires of the Indian telegraph system, and of instructing soldiers in telegraphy, with a view to the more economical working of the branch offices. The Government has now sanctioned a scheme submitted by Colonel Robinson for working the telegraph at military stations by military agency. The scheme is a simple one, and involves very little expense. At all cantonments there is to be a branch office under the superintendence either of the Assistant Quartermaster-General or the Brigade Major or some other responsible officer. The only accommodation required is a table, on which to place the instrument, and a chair; the battery, if one is used, being in the verandah or under the table. The soldiers are to receive from two to four annas, according to the local traffic for every message they send or receive correctly, but the maximum of their earnings is not to exceed Rs. 20 a month. The duty of the Staff Officer will consist merely in seeing that the soldiers do their duty properly, and in posting the returns to be sent to Calcutta. The Government will thus receive twelve annas for each message, and this will cover the cost of the battery, wear and tear of instruments, and interest on capital. Orders have been issued for commencing operations at the following stations, *viz.*, Kamptee, Nowshera, Meean Meer, Roorkee, Sealkote, Dugshai, Subathoo, Kussowlie, Peshawur, Attock, and Jhelum.

The above is official information communicated to the press by the Government of India.

GULMURG, CASHMERE.

25th July.—For a poetical description of Gulmurg, *vide* "Ince," page 163, para. 6, and may the Lord forgive him! This is perhaps the most thoroughly forsaken place on the face of the wide world; picture to yourself the Curragh inhabited by blacks, and you have a faint idea of Gulmurg. A cloud settled over the devoted spot five days ago. A second deluge has ceaselessly poured down on us ever since, exhaustless as the widow's cruse! Who? What brought us unhappy wretches to this *inferno?* Surely the devil, who, as Sancho Panza remarks, never sleeps. The fashionable amusement is lying in bed; for myself, I never get up—in consequence have become mouldy. Here come more kilters toiling up the valley, evidently more fools rushing into the trap! Presently I shall, with Quilp-like satisfaction, see the poor things trying to find a dry place to pitch their miserably-soddened tents. Vain search! However, bad as this place is, Sreenuggur is even worse; the "Piffers" could not stand it; thermometer 90°, swarms of flies, and myriads of musquitoes. Now, when people accustomed to ardent lime-kilns, by courtesy called stations, such as Kohat, Bunnoo, &c., &c., find a place too warm, you may take your oath there is something wrong with the climate. Not even the fascinations of the *demi-monde* can make the wildest Lothario tarry in Sreenuggur. *Apropos* of these ladies, I expected on first arrival to meet a Nour Mahal or Lalla Rookh at every turn of the road. I was disappointed. A plainer-headed lot I have never seen; to their little native peculiarties they add every European vice: they swear roundly in four languages, viz., English, French, Cashmeree, and Hindustani, they drink the fire-water like Red Indians, they sing English songs of doubtful tendency, and cheat grandly at cards! I have heard of one very young gentleman losing a considerable sum to a third-bridge "Lilie" at "Beggar my neighbour." Now an afternoon spent in the bazaar playing "Beggar my neighbour" with a negress traviata, although doubtless amusing, cannot be an elevating or improving pastime. It is somewhat curious that the leaders of the *demi-monde* in Paris and Sreenuggur should bear the same name: "Cora Pearl" of Paris, the "Royal Pearl" of Sreenuggur, both very decent people in their way. We have no literature up hear whatsover, except a few unreadable shilling volumes. Why will people lug about rotten books? It puts an utter stop to all exchange of reading. What in return do I get for one of my standard works, such as "Pendennis" or "Adam Bede?" 300 pages or so of miserable trash in a thunder-and-lightning cover, the letter-press beneath the criticism of a ploughboy. Every one seems to have given up shooting; they live on the reminiscences of past sport; some of these, if strictly according to fact, are somewhat startling. It is strange, but true, that the duration of the hand-to-hand fights with bears, &c., &c., and the ferocity displayed by the animals is in exact proportion to the amount of alcohol imbibed by the narrators of these marvellous tales. Up to glass No. 3 of gin and water the bears are comparatively well behaved, indeed rather friendly than otherwise. At No. 4 they begin to show signs of temper by gnawing a few coolies and otherwise making themselves generally obnoxious. No. 5, look out! Bears desperately wounded, begin a light lunch off gun-barrels, shikarries, and anything they can lay hold of!! No. 6 generally closes the horrible tale. A phalanx of remorseless and cruel ibex reinforce the bears! dauntless hunter driven at last to the pinnacle of the beetling crag. They charge, they charge! habet! he totters: he falls from the giddy cliff and his chair at the same instant, grasping an imaginary rifle in one hand, and a real tumbler in the other! Notwithstanding all that has been said and sung to the contrary, Cashmere is decidedly the most unhealthy part of India, everybody more or less seedy; never mind, the 15th of October *must come* at last!—*Pioneer.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOUSE BUILDING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The *Friend of India*, referring to the future claims of Bombay, shows the great importance this presidency will attain when the Suez Canal is opened, and also when the through line of railway between this and Calcutta is ready. The *Friend* very justly observes that the buildings here do no credit to the town, and that we should try and have better house accommodation and better hotels and shops. Besides this I have no doubt we shall about that time find a greater number of European residents here who will require good and cheap house accommodation. To supply this want, I should suggest to start a House Building Company, the object of which would be to provide Bombay with two blocks of building like the Mechanics' Building or on a better style, so as to suit the European residents who have not the means to rent houses of above Rs. 100 rent. The shareholders would on their part find this a very good investment for their money. The building ought to be by no means in the Fort, but outside the town, say near or about the vicinity of the Mechanics' Buildings. There are some very fine spots of ground behind the new Elphinstone College, which is quite open and advantageously situated towards the west. If a company cannot be brought into existence just now to purchase the whole of that piece of ground I should think some of our enterprizing Parsee citizens may come forward in carrying out the above project, which must soon prove to be a very paying concern.

5th August. A CITIZEN.

BOMBAY.

The s. s. Comorin, Captain Turner, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Mr. James Robertson, Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee, and Mr. Macfadyen.

The Gaekwar of Baroda.—It is stated that His Highness the Gaekwar has offered two thousand rupees to Government, to give encouragement to the students of the vernacular class in connection with the Grant Medical College.

A Seaman Drowned.—On Friday morning last, John Clifford, a seaman of the ship Marietta, now in harbour, fell overboard, and before any assistance could be rendered was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

Accident.—On Friday last a Hindoo lad, aged about twelve years, and employed in the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company, had his hand accidentally caught in a machine, by which his wrist was broken. He was immediately conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Merwanjee Byramjee Dubash appeared before the Chief Magistrate and obtained an apprehension warrant against a mehta of his, named Hurjeevan Muccoondram, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 1,600. The man surrendered himself in the course of the day, and was admitted to bail.

Kaira Collectorate.—The weather report of the Kaira collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st July informs us that there was plenty of rain, and sowing was in progress throughout the district. Prospects of a rich harvest were very promising. The state of public health was good. A few cases of cholera occurred in some of the talookas. Cattle were reported to be free from disease.

Tanna Collectorate.—We see from the weather report of the Tanna collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th July that the rain-fall had been on the whole favourable. During the latter portion of the fortnight, that is from the 12th inst., the fall had been very heavy, and amply sufficient for the requirements of agricultural operations. Transplantations had been actively carried on. The state of public health was good. Cholera was prevailing to some extent in the towns of Bhewndy and Bassein.

The Maharajas.—An interesting Maharaj Case is going on on the Ecclesiastical side of the High Court. Maharajahs are subpœnaed to give evidence. The applicant is the widow of a deceased Maharaj. The caveator is her brother-in-law. The whole question is likely to turn on the divided or undivided state of the family. The Bhattia community takes so great an interest in the case that the High Court room is literally thronged with them.—*Dandeyo.*

Widow Marriage.—The *Gujerat Mitra* and the *Chandrodaya* have been pouring forth in great glee to show that the late Bombay Widow Remarriage was not the first of its kind in the Bombay Presidency. According to them, it would appear that Gujerat has led the van, but we are sorry to say that the instances they are able to adduce have been rather those of the aberrations of human appetites and passions than of strict joining of fates in a legal and religious manner. Our friends ought not to be so ready to take credit where they least deserve.—*Ibid.*

Examiner of Claims.—Mr. Tudor Trevor, of the Financial Department, and now of the Accountant General's Office, Madras, has been telegraphed to from Simla to proceed at once to Bombay and take up the office there of Examiner of Claims. Mr. Trevor at the same time obtains a step in the Department with increased pay to commence a year hence, and in consideration of this barren promotion, he has to pay the expenses of his journey to Bombay out of his own pocket. The vacancy in the Madras Office caused by Mr. Trevor's promotion will be filled by Mr Hamilton, of Bengal, a nephew of Lord Lawrence.—*Madras Mail.*

An unfortunate Boy.—On Thursday evening, a watch belonging to a driver on the B. B. and C. I. Railway was stolen from the railway mess-room at Verauv, and suspicion having fallen upon a Hindoo boy, fifteen years of age, who acted as a table servant to the drivers, he was handed over to the Tanna police. The boy avers that the police beat him severely to force a confession from him, and after having been relieved, he tried to jump into a well, but was prevented from doing so by some of his friends. After some time he cut his own throat with a knife, but fortunately the wind pipe was unhurt. A telegram was immediately sent to the Locomotive Superintendent, Bombay, who ordered a special engine to be got ready to convey Mr. Pinto, medical attendant, to Tanna, to render assistance and bring the unfortunate sufferer to Bombay. The boy was brought on the engine to Parell, and kept at Mr. Pinto's dispensary for treatment. His wound was dressed and carefully looked after, and he promises to recover from his injuries. Late in the evening of Friday, the case was reported to Mr. Hogg, full-power magistrate of Tanna, who, thinking the boy in a dangerous state, came to Bombay on a special engine on Saturday to take the boy's deposition in the presence of the jamadar, who is alleged to have committed the assault upon him. A clue of the missing watch has been since found.

COTTON FRAUDS DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

On a letter from the Cotton Commissioner and Officiating Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Frauds Department, dated 31st May 1869, submitting the annual report of the Cotton Department for 1868-69, the local Government on the 6th inst. passed the following resolution:—

Inclusive of recoveries on account of former years' advances, the total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 2,73,889, and the total expenditure, inclusive of advances, amounted to Rs. 2,59,611, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,278.

Inclusive of balances to be recovered and balances of former years, there was a cash balance on the 1st of January of Rs. 2,06,086. The amount of unrecovered advances was Rs. 34,430, so that the net cash balance on that date was Rs. 1,71,656.

Several proposals for increased establishments have been submitted, and it has also been suggested that the fees should be increased from three to four annas per bale. The consideration of these proposals may be deferred pending the thorough reorganization of the department, which will be effected on the passing of the new Act.

In all 1,294,291 bales were exported during the year from the three ports of Bombay, Kurrachee and Carwar. This number is 70,241 in excess of those exported in 1867, which was stated to be the year in which the greatest quantity had up to that time been exported.

Bombay	1,240,632
Carwar	25,383
Kurrachee ...	27,206
	1,294,291

The cultivation of cotton extended, it is said, over 2,165,714 acres; last year (including Kolapoor and the other native states in the Southern Mahratta Country, the Mahee Kanta and Rewa Kanta) 2,181,174 are reported to have been cultivated, shewing a decrease of 15,460. The deficiency in actual produce is estimated at 78,154 bales, a quantity quite out of proportion to the difference in the area of cultivation. The deficiency is mainly attributable to the badness of the season. The crop suffered much from drought throughout the presidency, and in the Southern Mahratta Country was subjected to heavy loss from blight.

The officers of the department are unanimous in condemning the utter insufficiency of the penal provisions of the Act. Only eight convictions were obtained during the year. For police purposes the Act may be said to be inoperative, and now that its imperfections have become widely known, the terror once inspired by it in the minds of the ignorant but dishonest trader is rapidly disappearing. Adulteration and fraud seem to be on the increase; and notably so at Broach.

If the cotton trade is to be protected at all by special enactment, it is clear that the present law must be revised, and that too without delay. It is sufficient to remark that police supervision to be effectual must mainly be confined to the presses.

The establishment of markets will doubtless afford much facility to the trade, and will tend to fair dealing. Government are glad to learn of the success that has attended the efforts in this direction at Julgaum and Barsee, and hope that similar success may be met with at Broach and Sholapoor.

Very important results may be anticipated from the systematic experiments that are now being made in different parts of the presidency with varieties of cotton under the supervision of the practical men whose services have recently been secured. As yet there has not been sufficient time to judge of the success or otherwise of these experiments. Mr. Hewett appears to have met with marked success in his attempt at cultivating indigenous cotton in a description of soil not hitherto supposed to be adapted to it.

Shawls or turbans, of the value of Rs. 100 each, may be given to the mamlutdars of Veerumgaum and Marhch.

RAIN FALL IN BOMBAY.

		Byculla. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Aug.	1st Sunday	0	21	1	75	0	35
,,	2nd Monday	0	34	0	70	0	31
,,	3rd Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0
,,	4th Wednesday ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
,,	5th Thursday ...	0	4	0	0	0	0
,,	6th Friday.....	0	32	0	0	0	7
,,	7th Saturday.....	0	6	0	3	0	4
For the week		0	97	2	48	0	77
Previously Registered.		58	57	69	70	50	14
Total fall		59	54	72	18	50	91

Comparative statement of the fall of rain at Byculla for the month of July.

Years.	Rain. In.	Ct.	Number of Rainy days.
1856	26	94	 28
1857	22	11	 26
1858	22	64	 29
1859	30	87	 27
1860	26	7	 28
1861	38	69	 26
1862	15	92	 26
1863	26	89	 31
1864	13	72	 26
1865	16	47	 22
1866	47	7	 31
1867	36	87	 27
1868	26	65	 26
1869	28	93	 24

THE SWIMMING BATH AND RACQUET COURT.

We learn that Mr. Morriss, the honorary secretary to the Swimming Bath and Racquet Court Committee, has forwarded to Government copies of the proceedings of the meetings of the committee held on the 1st and 8th July 1869, together with the plans of the proposed building and an estimate of the cost (Rs. 70,000), and has applied for a site for the Bath and Court on the Esplanade. The application was considered by Government, who passed a resolution stating that in consultation with the Superintending Engineer Presidency Division, the Committee should forward a sketch of the site they propose and that it must be understood the site will not be granted in perpetuity.

THE CHARGE OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

On Saturday the European named Cornelius Curran was again placed before the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, and charged with criminal intimidation, &c., towards Mrs. Ann Robinson, wife of Henry Robinson, an engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

George Ridley said—I am an engine-driver by profession, and without employment at present. I live with Mr. Robinson as a boarder. I recollect the 24th of July last. Between 8 and 9 o'clock at night I was in my room with Mr. Pell;—Mrs. Robinson, and Mr. Kinnair were outside, in the front verandah. I heard a noise of some one singing "I wish I were a bird." The singing was ordinarily loud. I went and asked Mrs. Robinson whether she heard the singing. We then went to the back of the house and saw the prisoner. He insulted and abused Mrs. Robinson. He afterwards came into the bungalow and used abusive language to Mrs. Robinson. He was slightly drunk. Mrs. Robinson spoke first to the prisoner, and asked him why he came to the house. I do not recollect the abusive language he used to Mrs. Robinson.

To the Court—Prisoner called Mrs. Robinson a "cat." He then fell on his knees, and swore he would be the death of Mr. Robinson, or the *head of it*. I do not know what the latter expression means. Mrs. Robinson accused the prisoner of drinking spirits in the bungalow. He said that if she called him a thief he would strangle her. Mrs. Robinson was taken ill. She fell into fits. A doctor was sent for. He came afterwards. She came round in the morning. I did not hear the prisoner call Mrs. Robinson a "dirty bitch." Mrs. Robinson fell into the fits before the prisoner left, and after he threatened to strangle her. A sepoy was sent for. He did not come at the time. He came afterwards.

To the prisoner—I saw you twice before the 24th July, eating in the house. I saw you once about a fortnight before the 24th July last, and on another occasion about a week before. I never saw you on any other occasion. You were half drunk. I saw Mrs. Robinson throw something at you. I do not know what. She called you a dirty, low fellow, and a loafer. When Mrs. Robinson went into hysterics, you lifted her up. I saw you in the house on the evening of the 24th June or about that date. I left just before the row commenced. I know nothing of my own knowledge of what occurred. I am quite sure that I do not know what was thrown at you. Mr. Robinson was not in the bungalow on the night of the 24th July. The doctor was sent for before you left the bungalow. You left the house about 11 o'clock that night. You had nothing in your hands.

George Kinnair said—I am a fitter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and live with the prosecutor, Mr. Robinson. I recollect the 24th of June last. About half-past 7 P.M. I was sitting in the bungalow talking with Mr. Robinson. I heard Mrs. Robinson speak to Mr. Robinson. She told him to turn a man out of the house. I did not see this man at the time. Mr. Robinson rose and went out. I heard a man call out from the road that he would take Mr. Robinson's life. I did not see the prisoner there. I know him, and I can swear that it was his voice. After I heard this threat I went out to see, but the prisoner had left. I know nothing of the prisoner's coming there again during the night. On Saturday week last, about half-past 9 P.M., I and Mrs. Robinson were in the bungalow. I saw the prisoner at the back of the bungalow. He asked me for Mr. Robinson. I told him he was not at home. He then asked for Mrs. Robinson. She came out and spoke to him, asked him what he wanted, and told him to leave the house He replied he would not leave till he saw Mr. Robinson. He said he would take Mr. Robinson's life and swing for it. He went down on his knees and swore, "I will take Robinson's life, or be the head of it." He then had some conversation with Mrs. Robinson, which I do not recollect. She disowned him as her brother, and afterwards fell into hysterics. He brought her round with water, and, after writing a letter in Mr. Robinson's book, left the bungalow.

To the Court—Mrs. Robinson accused the prisoner of stealing spirits, and he threatened to strangle her. He called her a "bloody liar" when she denied he was her brother.

To the prisoner—I never saw Mr. Robinson speak to you. I never spoke to you, but have seen you twice and heard you speak to Mrs. Robinson. You were decidedly not sober on the night of Saturday week last. Mrs. Robinson called you a thief and a loafer, and threw a small bottle at you.

Mr. Inspector Quin arrested the prisoner on the morning of the 4th inst. Prisoner said something to the effect that it was "d—— strange for a sister to take out a warrant against a brother." Witness knew from personal knowledge that prisoner was a loafer, his name being entered in the "register of loafers."

The Magistrate committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FORT POLICE COURT.—7th August.

(Before Nana Moroba Esq.)

Refusal of Duty.—Four seamen of the ship Hooghly were charged with refusal of duty on board the ship, but on their expressing their willingness to turn to, the Magistrate ordered them to be taken on board.

Furious Driving.—Cullianjee Catchra, a buggy-driver, was charged with driving his vehicle in a rash and furious manner, and thereby injuring one Fuckeera Mahomed, and was fined Rs. 15.

PROSECUTIONS OF "THE GODS OF THE FORT."

The prosecutions against the brokers and others for obstructing the thoroughfare in Meadow Street are still being carried on by the police. In the Fort Police Court on Friday, before Mr. Connon, the Chief Magistrate, Bahwachund Vittuldass, Dinshaw Shapoorjee, Bapoojee Dossabhoy and Lulloobhoy Shamjee, were charged with causing a public nuisance by obstructing the thoroughfare in Meadow Street.

The second defendant did not appear, but he had explained the reason of his absence.

Mr. Ghandeebhoy—I appear for Bapoojee Dossabhoy and we say that we were standing near Mr. Partridge's shop or somewhere about it in a corner and not in the middle of the street,—and we think we have a right to talk there with a friend.

The Magistrate—Not if you are told to "move on."

Mr. Ghandeebhoy.—When Mr. Moffat came up and took our names we were not told to move on and we hold we were not obstructing the thoroughfare.

Mr. Moffat—With reference to the "moving on" it is quiet impossible to get these people to move on. You may stand and tell them to go on and they will move on for a couple of yards: but it has been "move on" in that street for least four or five years—(a laugh)—and these people cannot be got out.

The Magistrate—Oh, the thing is to be done: it *must not be.*

Mr. Ghandeebhoy—I entirely concur with your Worship for I have to pass five or six times a day in my carriage or my palkee——

Mr. Moffat—Be thankful you manage to get through so often. (Laughter)

Mr. Ghandeebhoy—But that has nothing to do with this case.

The Magistrate—Well, if you want to have a long rigmarole we will have it, but we will proceed in order and Mr. Moffat will give his evidence first. [Mr. Ghandeebhoy was to proceed with a speech but was told—] I will hear you at the proper time but not just now. [Mr. Ghandeebhoy—Very well, sir; but—] and I will thank you to sit down Mr. Ghandeebhoy. [Mr. Ghandeebhoy still standing repeated] His Worship, (forcibly)—Mr. Ghandeebhoy I will thank you to sit down.

Mr. Ghandeebhoy at last took his seat remarking I *will* sit down sir.

Mr. Moffat was then called and asked by the magistrate to state the grounds of his complaint against the defendants. He deposed—On the evening of the 28th ultimo I was in the share market, and there were several of these shareholders standing together and apparently transacting business. The two last defendants and the one who is absent were there. No. 1 came up afterwards among them calling out something about shares. No 2 came out of the house shouting about shares and made a row about the street. They were also pointed out to me by the gentleman who presented the petition to your Worship the other day.

The Magistrate—Did you know them to be brokers?

Witness—I don't know them exactly, there were such a number. But we might bring up the whole and they would say they are not brokers. But this party appeared to be transacting business.

The Magistrate—Now, Mr. Ghandeebhoy you may cross-examine Mr. Moffat.

Mr. Moffat (cross-examined)—I did not tell the defendants to move on. They were not exactly in the middle of the street, but towards Mr. Partridge's shop. There was a great number present out of which I brought only these four. All the four were not talking together. Bapoojee Dossabhoy was there talking. I have already said I did not tell them to move on.

The other defendants did not cross-examine.

The Magistrate—Well, I am quite satisfied with that evidence. If you want to say anything on the subject I will hear you now, or you can call any witnesses.

Mr. Ghandeebhoy—I have no more to observe than this—that they were not in any way obstructing the way. If Mr. Moffat had told us to move on he would have been entitled to prosecute but he did not—Mr. Moffat himself says he did not tell him to move on. There were perhaps a hundred standing there out of which Mr. Moffat has chosen to bring four and they were not standing in the way.

Mr. Moffat—I consider it a nuisance that these people should be crowding on the street transacting business.

Mr. Ghandeebhoy—It is not even proved that they were transacting business.

The Magistrate—It is not necessary that that should be proved, as you will find if you refer to the Penal Code under which I have power to deal simply with obstructions.

Mr. Ghandeebhoy—But will your Worship hold that parties standing on one side of the road is an obstruction?

The Magistrate—It could be put in that way, and I could understand that it might come to be an act of tyranny on the part of the executive police, and if they were to make it so I should not thank them for it; but it is notorious this is a public nuisance, and it is quite right that it should be put down, and if the police bring up any one I shall impose a penalty on him. Meadow Street is not a place for this practice. It must not be.

Mr. Ghandeebhoy—Well, that was all I wished to say at the beginning when your Worship seemed to be angry with me.

The Magistrate—I showed a little temper for this reason that really their was nothing to discuss but the evidence. You admitted the fact.

Mr. Ghandeebhoy—I did so from the beginning.

The Magistrate—And you went on to contend that it was not an offence, and it was not the right time for that.

Mr. Ghandeebhoy—Very well. I will say this is the first time he has been brought up.

The Magistrate—I am very sorry to inflict a fine on respectable men that readily, individually, are not doing anything that calls for censure, but it must be known this thing is to be put down; and I have already fined others Rs. 10 and I must do the same on this occasion without making any reflection on the defendants, but letting them know they are liable to a fine and that it must be inflicted.

Mr. Ghandeebhoy—Your Worship may as well lay it down that there were 200 others when I was there——

The Magistrate—Mr. Moffat will go with you and if you can point them out.

Mr. Ghandeebhoy—You will fine parties found standing at that shop—at that particular place?

The Magistrate—Certainly, if brought up.

Mr. Ghandeebhoy—Well, Mr. Moffat has a wide field. There were 200 or 300 present when I passed.

Mr. Moffat—Oh, I have that field in view every day, but when I go there they get inside. Unfortunately they don't care much about the company of police officers.

The Magistrate here sentenced each of the four defendants to pay a fine of Rs. 10, and said that if Dinshaw did not send in the money, he would issue a second summons against him.

Mr. Ghandeebhoy—Would you allow me to suggest that a warning would be sufficient?

The Magistrate—The fact is I have fined a good many and I will fine all.

Mr. Ghandeebhoy—Some are not brokers.

The Magistrate—I don't fine them for being brokers.

Mr. Ghandeebhoy—But the nuisance is caused by brokers who from morning to evening gather at that particular place.

The Magistrate—Its hard to get at the brokers; a man has not "broker" on his hat.

Mr. Ghandeebhoy held that the defendant was only speaking to a friend in front of Mr. Partridge's shop, and that some warning would be given.

The Magistrate—I am very sorry, but I have already inflicted this fine of Rs. 10, and said I would make it higher the next time, which I have not done. I am very sorry but it must be done.

After this case had been disposed of,

Mr. Partridge and Hormusjee Sorabjee made an application to His Worship for a summons against the landlady of the house to have the brokers removed as a nuisance. The proceedings by summons, they said, took about a fortnight and the nuisance was going on all that time.

The Magistrate—Bring up some special case and get the names, and I will give you a summons returnable in half an hour.

Mr. Partridge replied that the sepoys were afraid of the brokers and he could not get their names.

The Magistrate—I should think they would rather be afraid of you Hormusjee. (A laugh).

Mr. Partridge here produced a most abusive letter sent by some anonymous writer to Mr. Hormusjee and speaking of all kinds of evil for "rousing the gods of the Fort." He remarked that one man came to his doorstep the other day and abused him (Mr. P.) most filthily, then some of the people came round, the police let them off and they gave three shouts and went away. The moment one of the inspectors appeared they always disperse.

Mr. Moffat said he went into the house on the previous evening and they were shouting even there.

The Magistrate—The police must really be stationed in sufficient force and you might speak to the Commissioner of Police about it. If you bring any body up I will fine him—that is all I can do. I will impose a fine of Rs. 25 or Rs. 50. I don't see there is any case against the land, lady.

Mr. Partridge—Well, I will try to bring up some but I fear that will not succeed, your Worship. I don't think the nuisance can be put down by that means, for they raise subscriptions the moment the fines are imposed.

The Magistrate—They will tire of that if you bring up a sufficient number, but you have not brought one yet.

Mr. Partridge—Its such a trouble. We have given them to the police I don't know how often, and it would be disgraceful to interfere in their absence.

The Magistrate—The thing has become such a nuisance that if an individual is brought before me and the offence is proved against him I will fine him readily. That is all I can do.

Mr. Partridge—Then they get so many witnesses in their favour; and they all get some defence.

The Magistrate—Well, unless you prove the offence, of course I cannot act, but it would take very little to persuade me that any body found standing thereabout is contributing to what is notoriously a public nuisance and which I am prepared to put down by any means in my power; and I believe the executive police, if applied to will do more than they have done yet,—they really ought to do so.

A Parsee here spoke up. In the Marwarree bazaar he said there was as great a crowd as in Meadow Street, and why should the sharebroker defendants have been fined and not those in the Marwarree bazaar?

The Magistrate (to the interpreter).—Tell him I am in the judicial department and this is not a place for a discussion such as he seems disposed to raise. Call the next case. (The Parsee still holding forth)—Havildar take that man out. My court is going to be a bazaar itself next, I believe.

The Parsee then left the court, proclaiming that he was a broker for Messrs. Remnie, Scovell and Co., and he was in fear of being taken up when he went to the bazaar to make payments.

A very old but a very little rascal has escaped from the Tanjore jail, and is proclaimed in the Cuddapah district by the local acting Superintendent of Police, in a notice in the district *Gazette* of the 24th instant, which states his age to be "45," and his height "feet 9 inches." This venerable imp when found should be forwarded with the compliments of the Madras Government to the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, or entrusted to the care of Mr. Barnum in New York.—*Madras Mail.*

IMPORTATION OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

We understand that Colonel Dalrymple Ross arrived at Poona on Wednesday last, for the purpose of laying before His Excellency the Governor the advantages that might be gained from the establishment of a regimental depot in Australia. Colonel Ross, we believe, has been sent by the Australian Government to confer with the Viceroy and the Governors of Madras and Bombay on the subject of remounting the cavalry in India with Australian horses, and has come provided with the fullest particulars, on the subject, and we understand gave evidence before General Troup's Committee at Simla. Colonel Ross is now on his way back to England, and will leave Bombay by Tuesday's steamer.—*Poona Observer.*

LUCKNOW.

31st July.—Major Chamberlain, I am sorry to say, is very ill, and although he has leave to go to the hills, great care will be necessary in respect to his mode of transit. We all deeply regret his illness, and heartily hope that he may, ere long, be restored to his wonted health and strength. The gallant officer has uniformly given satisfaction to the numerous attendants upon his court, and the memory of him will continue green.

The matter of Mr. Bickers and his domestic troubles goes into another court, and some time must elapse ere an adjustment of these worries can be arrived at; it is a very great pity that such cases come before our public tribunals. I defer any comments for the present, as we still hope that amicable arrangements may be arrived at, and a house divided against itself yet be re-united.

I understand Mr. Currie (Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner) takes the City Magistracy, and Major Macgregor reverts to cantonments as Magistrate there.—*Pioneer.*

THE MURDERS IN ABYSSINIA.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

The sad murder of the Swedish missionaries in Barca, north of Abyssinia, is not to be set down to the account of native hostility to missions. One of them had been in the country three years, and there appears to have been a very good feeling towards the missionaries on the part of the tribes among whom they were labouring. There is no reason to believe that they would have been harmed, if they had not joined the party of a rich Englishman bent on hunting elephants. They were safe till then. The valuables of Mr. Powell excited the cupidity of the natives and led to the destruction of the party. It is very much to be regretted that the missionaries should have identified themselves with the elephant-hunters. It was very natural that they should greet with pleasure the European travellers, isolated as they were and so seldom having civilized companionship; and natural that they should be ready to advise and help them. But the advent of the English party proved a greater peril than any they had previously encountered.

KURRACHEE.

We learn that the Political Superintendent and Commandant-in-Chief, Sind Frontier Field Force, Jacobabad, has found it necessary to suspend the whole of his office establishment; and that two of the senior clerks have been made prisoners, pending an investigation into the charges brought against them; and which, we are informed, are of a very serious nature.—*Sind News*, August 2.

It gives us much pleasure to hear that the recommendation of the Commissioner in Sind, in favour of an increase of pay to Mr. Francis Gibbons, our worthy deputy magistrate, has met with the approval of Government. Mr. Gibbons, if we have been correctly informed, will receive Rs. 750 per mensem, with a prospective annual increase of Rs. 50, till the salary reaches the sum of Rs. 1,000. Government, in according sanction to the increase, have, it would seem, observed that a decrease might be effected by having the currency office here placed in charge of the deputy magistrate as is, or is about to be, done in Madras.—*Our Paper, Aug.* 3.

The following arrangements have been made, which will provide for the administration of justice in Kurrachee for a short time, till a judge can arrive from England to take charge permanently, we carnestly hope, of the duties of Judge of the Sudder Court. Captain Grant will leave Hyderabad at once, and take up the office of Judge of the District Court, Major Widdicombe acting as Judge of the Sudder Court. Captain Boulton, the Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Mahomed Khan's Tanda, will take Captain Grant's place at Hyderabad, Mr. Forbes thus gaining a step. On the departure of Colonel Lambert, on furlough, about the end of next month, Major Lionel Dunsterville, the Collector of Shikarpore, will act for him. Captain Gillespie, the Deputy Collector of Kotree, will be posted to Shikarpoor as Collector; Mr. Tyndall, at present in charge of Halla, acting as 1st class Deputy Collector of Kotree.—*Ibid.*

There are at present five vessels in harbour, namely, the Malta, Summer Cloud, Channel Light, Delhi, and Glencol. Of these no less than four will sail from port in a week or so; so that in a short space of time we shall not have a single English-rigged vessel in our harbour. Stagnation in trade has prevented vessels from making this port since the last few months; and in proof of this we may mention that towards the end of next month we need expect only four of them to arrive here with general cargo. These are the Morning Glory, Sultana, Parana, and Mountain Laurel, which sailed from England on the 3rd, 12th, and 15th May, and 5th June respectively. The ship Beth Shan, of 663 tons, was loading in the London Docks for Kurrachee when our last English mail left.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Wednesday, 28th July.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill.)

The Queen vs. Zabbia Bhagee Patell.

Mr. Marriott, with Mr. Janardhun Gopal, appeared for the prisoner; Mr. Shewshunkur for the Crown.

At a court of criminal sessions held at Tanna before Mr. Bosanquet, Acting Session Judge, the prisoner was charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, with murder

SIR HENRY DURAND ON THE PURCHASE OF INDIAN RAILWAYS BY THE STATE.

20TH SEPTEMBER 1867.

...The financial disadvantage under which India labours in the construction of its railways, is compensated by the rights which it confers upon the Government of guarding the interests of Indian as well as those of the English shareholders. As the payment of guaranteed interest is a charge on the revenue raised from the people of India, not upon the capital raised by the English shareholders, the Government of India occupies a different position with respect to Indian railway companies, from the position in which the Home Government stands with respect to railway companies in England. Though a truism, it is necessary to note the fact, for it explains the diametrically opposite results of the two systems, and also the utterly different obligations under which the Home and the Indian Governments, as well as the shareholders of the two distinct systems lie.

The basis of the English system was private enterprize and competition; in other words, speculation but partially and very inadequately controlled by the authority of Parliament, which at first thought the British railways such profitable investments, that it was provided by legislative enactment, that when dividends amounted to 10 per cent, it was at the option of the State to take over the lines. Regarded almost, if not quite, in the same light as other joint-stock companies, and being well represented in Parliament, however ruinous the extent to which rivalry and unremunerative expenditure was carried, and however destructive to the interests of the original shareholders of many of the lines, the speculative mania of their directors, Government possessing no direct and incontestable stake in these adventures, its interference was in effect paralysed by the prevalent principle of allowing free scope to private enterprise so long as prior rights and claims of opposing companies were not seriously infringed.

Hence it ensues that there is justice in the remark, that whatever the faults directors may have committed, they have done nothing without the deliberate approval of Parliament, and that the whole of the ruinous procedure of those railway companies, now in a state of collapse, was carried on under the formal and solemn sanction of Parliament.

Competition and speculation of this dangerous character has no chance of support where the direct revenues of Government are so deeply pledged, as is the case with the Indian system of guaranteed railways. As no one can reasonably contest the immense pecuniary stake of the Government, in the success of the Indian railways, so no one can call in question the right or the wisdom of the Government of India in so adjusting lines, and controlling expansion of branches, as that it shall carefully eschew the fatal errors which are now depressing to a ruinous extent the value of some 400 millions of property in Great Britain, and that, too, at a period when the Bank of England rate is being 2 per cent, and the market rate 1 per cent, there should be no difficulty in the way of sound railway companies obtaining accommodation under most favourable conditions.

The inference that may be legitimately drawn from the contrast of these two systems is, that, as the ruling principles which lie at the root of both are wholly distinct, there is a very wide difference, and but very faint analogy between the positions of the Home and the Indian Governments with regard to railway companies. From the nature of the compact, which saddles its resources with the payment of guaranteed interest, and the gift of land free of charge, the Government of India incurs much greater risk and far heavier responsibilities than fairly fall on the Home Government; and further its own special risks are greatly aggravated by the fact that, practically speaking, neither the shareholders nor the directors, all resident in England, can effectively supervise or control railways in India. Government thus is answerable at the bar of public opinion, not only for the protection of the interest of the Indian tax-payer, who provides the guaranteed interest and the land as a donation, but also that the indifference of shareholders secured 5 per cent., and too remote to watch and control the expenditure of their capital shall not by rendering Indian railways a bye-word for scandalous extravagance and mismanagement, check the flow of British capital to these important public works.

It is hardly necessary, in addition to the foregoing essential differences of primordial conditions to dwell on the political and military considerations which still further draw a strong line of demarcation between the Indian and the English systems. In England, railways do not run through States in various degrees of dependence claiming under treaties, complex territorial and suzerain rights, which even the international laws of Europe are not conversant with, and which are unheard of. United Kingdom is absolutely free from; nor in Great Britain, sea-girt and comparatively homogeneous in its population, can the State be said to be liable to the same military contingencies, internal and external, as are unfortunately indissoluble from the accidents of our rule in India. To dwell upon these, also a truism, though one pregnant with dangers, would demand far more space than is consistent with the limits of this Minute. It must suffice to advert to these major considerations in a manner very inadequate to their real importance, still more inadequate to the correction of their exceedingly imperfect conception by the British public in England, but to the momentous importance of which the Secretary of State and his Council must be so fully alive that any expatiation upon them would appear almost a work of supererogation. Dismissing them briefly in the confidence that their very magnitude precludes their being ignored with ignorant and presumptuous indifference, I feel confident that no mere insular prejudice will deem them of ideal or exaggerated moment. Yet, I may, perhaps, be here excused for repeating what I have more than once found it advisable distinctly to state, namely, that at best what we designate peace in India, is and must be a state of armed vigilance.

Under the combined considerations of our political and military status of the responsibilities which press upon the Government from the system of guranteed interest as opposed to that of the English system of competition and speculation in the very midst of a plethoric abundance of local capital, I can hardly conceive any one contesting the fact that the right of the Government of India to exercise an effective control over Indian railways is a far more imperative right, and one much more inherent in, and inseparable from, its condition, as also infinitely more a paramount necessity, than the intervention of the British Parliament in the affairs of British railways. I therefore concur with the principle which underlies the Minute of the Governor General, that the Government of India must exercise, not a shadowy and nominal, but a stringent and effective control over the distribution of lines of railway, over their projected works, and over their management and expenditure. In short, I hord the opinion that it is, and should continue to be, the deliberate policy of the Government of India to act on the broad principle that a public monopoly of the magnitude of Indian railways must remain in public, not slip into private, hands; must be administered for the progress and welfare of the general public as well as for the profit of the railway companies; and that these all-important objects can only be secured by the active, efficient, authoritative control of the Government of India. With the example before us, of the hopeless state into which private enterprise has sunk 400 millions of British railway capital, it would be little short of insanity to pursue such a precedent and to apply it to Indian railways. We see that even where it was the question of buying up English railways, involving the purchase by the State of between four and five hundred millions of capital, that remedy was gravely considered and rejected ultimately on grounds which have no application whatever to Indian railways. Whereas in the case of the Irish railways, the conditions of the question were different, and the purchase by the State was a matter of twenty millions instead of four or five hundred millions. Two of the Commissioners—Sir Rowland Hill and Mr. Mansell—were strongly in favour of buying up the lines, and thus securing for Ireland an efficient and economical railway administration under Government control. The majority of the press in England, and that by far the best informed part of it, supported the views of Sir Rowland Hill and Mr. Mansell with regard to the State purchase of the Irish lines, because eagerly desired by the shareholders themselves, because it is a moderate financial transaction quite within the power of Government to effect without difficulty, and because Irish railways having been already aided by large advances from Government, and the system of subsidies having failed to secure the companies from insolvency, the logical issue of such a position of affairs was that Government should complete the transactions by buying up the lines. Is it known that Government has since practically adopted the view of the minority of the Commission, and has introduced a bill which is to empower the acquisition by the State of the whole system of Irish railways.

However insuperable the difficulties which present themselves to the amelioration by private enterprise of the State of insolvency into which the English and the Scotch lines have fallen, it is palpable, that although the English and Scotch railway companies are averse to absorption by the State, and the Government shrinks from so stupendous a transaction as the compulsory purchase at a price fixed by arbitration of between four and five hundred millions of railway capital by the creation of five hundred millions of stock to the arrangement and depreciation of existing Government securities, yet that the British public have no hope in the present helpless state of railway interests, but from the intervention of the aid of Government. Whatever form that assistance may take, the cry of the press and the public will probably before long force the Government to devise some mode of aiding the railway interests to extrication from the existing ruinous depression, but we may, I think, feel certain that whatever the mode in which the Government may come forward to lend a helping hand to English and Scotch lines, this will only be done under conditions of proper Government supervision of the working and resources of the aided lines and of the exercise on the part of Government of restrictive powers, as to the construction of competing lines, or the development of unprofitable branches. In fact there will be an approach so far as feasible, to the Indian system which now forms a perpetual subject of contrast with the English system. Whilst money in the Stock Exchange is freely offered at 1½ per cent., it is something marvellous, the state of paralysis and collapse into which the English and Scotch railway companies have fallen, and the circumstance is utterly condemnatory of the system based on uncontroled private enterprise.

With this great national failure before us we are, I think, warranted—

1st—In opposing any relaxation of the control of the Government of India over Indian railways.

2nd—In arranging some mode by which in a term of years the Government of India shall effect the purchase of railway stock, and become the proprietor of the Indian railways.

So far from thinking that the control exercised by the Government of India has been excessive, and has proved prejudicial to the progress and efficiency of Indian railways, its interference as some check on profuse expenditure has been most wholesome so far as it went. Unfortunately, an interested outcery, cating on an ill-informed public, had for a time too great an effect even on the Government itself, which shrank from supporting its consulting engineers in the discharge of their delicate and difficult duties. The public and the press failed to see how deeply the interests of the community at large, and of the shareholders in particular, were bound up with the exercise on the part of Government of an effective and judicious control. The failures and disasters on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway could not, certainly ought not, to have occurred if the Government control and supervision had throughout from the projects and estimates for the works to their construction and completion been properly exercised. It is not necessary here to enter upon any discussion of the real causes that rendered Government control more slack on the Bombay side of India than in Bengal and in the North Western Provinces, but certainly the result proves that, however vexatious the interference of the consulting engineer and the Government may often have been regarded by the East Indian Railway local authorities, the public places far more confidence in the character and stability of the great railway works constructed by the East Indian, the Delhi, and Punjab Railways as also by the Madras Railways, than it does in the case of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway; though the expenditure on the latter was enormous, and with respect to both lines the interference of Government was reduced to the minimum consistent with the obligations of Government.

Government powers of control must be strengthened not weakened, and the bugbear of centralization, a convenient term for disparaging any measure tending to subject companies having public monopolies to public authority and effective control must be treated as what it really is, a specious sophistry used as a veil for wasteful expenditure.

In the case of loans for remunerative public works, I advocated that no public works should be undertaken of which there was not a real prospect of their becoming self-supporting, besides accomplishing the gradual extinction of the loans, and I remarked that general taxations, applied to the advantage of localities is, under other conditions, hardly defensible, but that the objection might be removed by the establishment of a sinking fund, and making the loans repayable within a fixed period. It is on the same principle that I advocate the gradual purchase by Government of railway stock, so that within a fixed period the Government of India may become the proprietor of Indian railways. It is a course calculated to give confidence to English capitalists; it is fair to the taxed Indian community; and ultimately it should prove profitable to the Indian Government.

COMPULSORY MARRIAGES.

AN ukase has been issued in Russia decreeing that parents who are convicted of compelling their children to marry shall be sentenced to prison. Though no one considers Russia a liberal country, it has shown a decided inclination to liberalism in its social legislation. But more, this new Act has a slightly political tendency. In Russia the chasms which separate the different classes in the social scale are of a width which it is difficult to bridge. Doubtless it is in cases where there was danger of an alliance between the high and the low that parental authority has most frequently interposed, and, to settle the matter, enforced a more advantageous union. Interference in this way, however, is now declared illegal. The new decree is a blow struck against the barrier, often hard and tyrannous, which separates one human being from another because society chooses to draft them into separate classes. The ukase, however, has yet another bearing. It suggests that if a father cannot compel his child to marry against his or her will, that child may marry according to his or her inclination. This is very serious. We should not like to speculate on the commentaries of Belgravia and the Faubourg St. Germain on such a proposition. What a fluttering can we not imagine in the dovecots of the fashionable world at the very notion. And to think that such an alarming revolutionary idea should come—of all places in the world—from Russia!—*Daily News.*

COAL NEAR, PERHAPS UNDER, LONDON.

AN ably-conducted professional contemporary discusses in its current number the "probabilities of finding coals near London," and does so without arriving at the conclusion that they are improbabilities. The question is one on which geologists differ, but it has risen for re-discussion by the dawn of a possibility of setting it finally at rest by decisive experiment. Mr. Bazalgette has been boring for water on the premises of the Metropolitan Board of Works at Crossness, and, hitherto, without satisfactory result. He has pushed his tube down through our London tertiary strata, then for 646 feet through the chalk beds which underlie them, and neither in the chalk nor the upper green sand found the needed water. It was then resolved to push into the lower green sand which has proved such a splendid water-bearer for Paris, and the well has been consequently pushed 147 feet further into the gault clay which lies between the two green sands. Here, however, at the depth of 961 feet, rather more than half the depth of the Paris well, came water which smelt of sewage, and suggested to some that our sewage works were not defiling the river only, but poisoning the fountains at their deepest sources. But to others the sulphuretted hydrogen in the water suggested other considerations. Those who believe that the coal measures are continued under London think they are to be found not far below the gault, and have long suggested that if they are not, the old rocks must be there, the coal measures have thinned away to nothing on the other side of the Channel, and will not be found here. But Mr. Prestwich and Mr. Whitaker, having been consulted as to the continuation of this particular boring, are in favour of keeping on. There is a chance of finding water, a chance of finding coal, and a chance of finding nothing. Each of the former chances is apparently sufficiently definite to justify the continuation of the experiment; while that continuation involves one absolute certainty, the setting at rest the long-discussed question whether, like Paris, London lies on water-bearing strata sufficiently prolific to satisfy its needs; or whether, like our northern cities, the metropolis is ever likely to have a coal-mine at its doors. Each of these questions is worth some outlay to settle.—*Daily News.*

GRAND MARRIAGE AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A CEREMONY of unusual grandeur took place on Wednesday morning, July 14, at Westminster Abbey, the occasion being the marriage of the Marquis of Huntly with Amy, the eldest daughter of Mr. William Cunliffe Brooks, of Grosvenor-square, and Barlow Hall, Lancashire. In addition to the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and Prince of Teck, the distinguished persons present included His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Abercorn, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke and Duchess of Athole, the Duchess (Dowager) of St. Albans, the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, the Marquis of Lorne, M.P., the Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol, the Marquis of Blandford, the Earl of Rchester, the Earl and Countess of Leicester, Earl Granville, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl of Verulam, the Earl and Countess of Dunmore, the Earl and Countess of Carysfort, the Earl of Gosford, the Earl of Clonmell, the Earl and Countess of Mar, the Earl of Camperdown, Viscount and Viscountess Powerscourt, Viscount Jocelyn, Viscount and Viscountess Chelsea, Lord and Lady Houghton; Mr. Layard, M.P., and Mrs. Layard; Sir Anthony and Lady de Rothschild, the Lord Mayor, M.P., and Lady Mayoress, &c. Outside the venerable building a considerable number of people had assembled, while the interior was filled in all parts, the admission being by ticket, and the favoured few being accommodated with seats in the choir, under the Lantern. The light and handsome costume of the ladies, who were in a large majority, caused the old building to present a scene of unusual brilliancy, the centre of attraction being, of course, the space within the rails of the choir where the bridal party and their friends assembled. Soon after eleven o'clock the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales was announced by the organ pealing forth in grand tones the National Anthem. Their royal highnesses, who alighted at the west door of the Abbey, passed through the nave to the choir, the floor of which was covered with crimson cloth, preceded by the Bishop of Oxford, the Dean of Westminster, the Rev. J. Slade, and other assisting clergymen; and followed by the Princess Mary and the Prince of Teck. The bridal party arrived a few minutes later, the Marquis being accompanied by the Earl of Gosford, his best man, and the bride leaning on her father's arm, when the ceremony commenced. The Bishop of Oxford took part in the service, assisted by the Dean of Westminster and the Rev. J. Slade—his lordship giving the blessing. The musical portion of the service was exceedingly fine, and included Turle's marriage chorale, "Father of life." The bride was given away by her father, and her bridesmaids were Miss Edith Brooks, Lady Grace Gordon, Lady Margaret Gordon, Lady Elena Gordon, Lady Ethelreda Gordon, Miss Close, Miss Gaskell, Miss Broadhurst, and the Hon. Miss Heathcote. The dress of the bride was, as may be supposed, magnificent. It included a corsage and tunique à la Louis XV. of richest white satin, Duchesses trimmed with superb Brussels point lace forming a train surmounted by wreaths of orange blossoms. The couronne was of orange blossoms, over which fell a veil of the choicest lace. At the conclusion of the service the party proceeded to the Jerusalum Chamber, where the formal entries of the marriage were made. On leaving the Abbey the happy pair were loudly cheered, and wishes for their welfare were audibly expressed by the assembled crowd. The Prince and Princess of Wales also experienced a warm greeting on leaving the sacred edifice. Their royal highnesses were present at the breakfast afterwards given by the bride's father at his residence in Grosvenor-square, where a grand ball also took place in the evening to celebrate the event of the day. Of course the bride and bridegroom were not present at the latter, they having left town in the afternoon. The presents made to the bride were both numerous and costly, and one of the most beautiful was perhaps that given by the Nawab of Bengal. It consists of a complete set of richly gilt bonduoir writting table ornaments, of elaborate design, comprising clock, pair of candelabras, envelope case, blotting book, ink stand, pen tray, bookslide, postage scales, book cabinet, and paper knife *en suite*. They were designed and executed by Messrs. Howell, James, and Co., and are of exquisite workmanship, each article bearing the monogram and coronet of the bride. *Daily News.*

MORE OF Mr. PEABODY'S GIFTS.

THE best hope which the North can have of instilling right ideas into the minds of the Southern people is to educate them. Hitherto that great work has been left neglected by the Southerners, and it was no part of the duty of the North to build schools for them. In fact, the mission was left to be accomplished by any person who had sufficient patriotism and benevolence to undertake it. Mr. Peabody, who has done so much for the poor of London—perhaps we ought rather to say who *intended* to do so much—at once came forward with a very large sum of money, to be devoted to the erection and maintenance of schools in the States most devastated by the war. He has now added to this fund another gift of $1,000,000. Mr. Peabody tells his trustees that he makes it in the hope that it may "prove a permanent and lasting boon, not only to the Southern States, but to the whole of our dear country, which I have ever loved so well, but never so much as now in my declining years."—*Star.*

A SINGULAR BANKRUPTCY.

"IN RE H. G. FORBES."

THE bankrupt, Harriet Georgina Forbes, applied for her discharge to Commissioner Bacon on July 9. She was the widow of an Indian judge who died seme years since, and on his death she became entitled to a pension of £300 per year from the Bengal Civil Service Fund. The debts under the bankruptcy amounted to £400, and the assignees proposed that one-half of the arrears, amounting to £300, which had accrued since the period of the adjudication, should be applied for the benefit of the creditors, and £100 per year should be set aside until the whole of the debts were paid. To this proposal the bankrupt assented. Mr. Herschell, for Messrs. Crawford and Co., the agents to the fund, submitted that the sanction of the Secretary of State for India must be obtained before the annuity could be dealt with in the way proposed. His honour said that by the 134th section the sanction of the Secretary of State for India appeared to be necessary, but he had no doubt that it would be obtained. The bankrupt would receive a conditional order of discharge.

LADY BYRON.

A VIOLENT attack on the memory of Lady Byron appears in the current number of *Blackwood's Magazine*. That lady, who, according to Thomas Moore, was never loved by her husband, but who, despite his foul acts and language, loved him passionately all her life long, who endured a martyrdon in silence, and whose whole course was marked by the most exquisite purity and goodness, is now said to be a slanderer, is likened to "Brinvilliers," and is stated to have enveloped the character of her husband in a "poisonous miasma." That Lady Byron did not reveal to the world the grounds of her separation from the poet is true enough, but it is merely possible to conceive of reasons which could never be openly stated. That he was often drunk, that he was unfaithful, that he was brutal, is evident enough from the life written by his friend, but such failings have been endured by other women, and might have been borne by Lady Byron. More than this there certainly was to justify her decision, but what it was we shall probably never know. This much, however, we do know, that Byron acknowledged that all the fault of the separation lay with himself; that Dr. Lushington, with whom Lady Byron communicated, declared a reconciliation was impossible, and that Byron himself showed, by permitting the separation, and by his conduct afterwards, that he was not ignorant of the cause of offence. The writer in *Blackwood* even ventures to asperse Lady Byron for communicating with Dr. Lushington, remarking that the something communicated was under promise of secrecy, and that "he was bound to assume it on her sole assurance to be true." No doubt he was, and no doubt he based his opinion on her statement; but to suppose that such a woman would have maligned the man whom she loved warmly to the last, or have uttered anything untrue against him, is altogether incredible. Again we say there are difficulties in this unhappy story which may never be cleared up; but let it be recollected that Lady Byron lived on to old age, and that throughout her years of widowhood she won the love and admiration of all good men and women for her generous charity, her loving heart, and her breadth of intellect. Robertson, of Brighton, declared her to be the noblest woman he ever knew. Crabb Robinson considered her one of the best woman of the day, and Miss Martineau writes of her with the warmth and admiration due to one whose "calm, subdued character," according to one of her best friends, was marked by "warm sympathy and manifold wisdom." "There is not existing a better, a truer, a more amiable creature than Lady Byron," said her husband in 1816, and the words uttered then were true of her until the day of her death.—*Daily News.*

THE following is an American puff of a family Pill, "If you want a purely unsophisticated family pill buy Dr. X—'s liver encouraging, kidney persuading, silent peramblators, 27 in a box. This pill is as mild as a pet lamb, and as searching as a small-tooth comb. It don't go fooling about, but attends strictly to business, and is as certain as an alarum clock."

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA.—The current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight (City Bank) at	1s.	11d. per Rupee.
Do. 3	do.	do. at 1s. 11d. do.
Do. 1	do.	do. at 1s. 11d. do.
Do. Demand (on Head Office)	at 1s.	11d. do.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 1st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000:—

All letters should be addressed and hoondies made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Bombay, 24th July, 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11⅝ "
3	do.	1/11¾ "
2	do.	1/11¾ "
1	do.	1/11 "
On demand		1/10⅞ "
On Scotland		1/11⅛ "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies intended for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1868.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND. { The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NOTICES.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, and since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., "to apply to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land, Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M.D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.
St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied many friends with glasses, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

20 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near-sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.

THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 29, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 1 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. GOWAN,
Mr. Menist. Lieut.-General, R. A.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance. WILLIAM HANKS.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience. I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

HENRY HUTCHINGS, M.R.C.S. England, and L.S.A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them. JOHN B. GILL, M.D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 15, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street. Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.

Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 29 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover. Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles. HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them. ALLEN DUKE, M.D.,
Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Hyde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very favourable and beneficial; in fact my sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance. EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be possessed of many advantages, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them. JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakespear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times. I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him. G. SHAKSPEAR, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkstone, May 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your reputation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them. Faithfully yours, JAMES KELCEY.
Mr. Menist.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.

March 28, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.

March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. SCOTT GIBB.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the eyes.

March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

I have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.

H. WATERWORTH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From J. Davids, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.

West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. DAVIDS.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have every reason to be satisfied with the glasses and advice which you have supplied and given to me, and also in recommending you to any one whose eyesight requires alteration.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

FRANCIS W. ST. BARBE

Mr. A. Menist, 42 Burton Crescent, London, W. C.

From the Rev. J. W. Spencer, Wilton Parsonage, Taunton.

Having used Mr. Menist's lenses for several years, I have no hesitation in saying that they are well made and perfectly safe, and that in my own case I